

Theoretical Foundation of Infinite Free Energy [©]

(Armenian Theory of Asymmetric Relativity)

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Abstract

The aim of this current article is to illustrate in detail Armenian relativistic formulas and compare them with Lorentz relativistic formulas so that readers can easily differentiate these two theories and visualize how general and rich our Armenian Theory of Special Relativity really is with a spectacular build in asymmetry.

Then we are going behind this comparison and illustrating that build in asymmetry inside Armenian Theory of Special Relativity is reincarnating the ether as a universal reference medium, which is not contrary to relativity theory. We mathematically prove the existence of ether and we show how to extract infinite energy from the time-space or sub-atomic ether medium. Our theory explains all these facts and peacefully brings together followers of absolute ether theory, relativistic ether theory or followers of dark matter theory. We also mention that the absolute ether medium has a very complex geometric character, which has never been seen before.

We are explaining why NASA's earlier "BPP" and DARPA's "Casimir Effect Enhancement" programs failed.

We are also stating that the time is right to reopen NASA's BPP program and fuel the spacecrafts using the everywhere existing ether asymmetric momentum force.

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1. Introduction

(*Legacy science as an organized institution dug its own grave.*)

First of all we appreciate the fact that our article "Armenian Theory of Special Relativity" eventually was published in "Infinite Energy" magazine on the historic 25-th anniversary of cold fusion conference issue 115.

The "Infinite Energy" magazine provides a forum for debate and discussion of frontier science and that's why our article "Armenian Theory of Special Relativity" has been published in its proper place where scientists can discuss new derived generalized Lorentz-Poincare relativistic theory with new amazing relativistic formulas and find a way to harness infinite energy from time-space continuum or more precisely from the ether as a hidden sub-quantum medium.

The aim of this current article is to illustrate in detail Armenian relativistic formulas and compare them with Lorentz relativistic formulas so that readers can easily differentiate these two theories and visualize how general and rich our Armenian Theory of Special Relativity really is with a spectacular build in asymmetry.

It is worth to mention also that Lorentz transformation equations and all other Lorentz relativistic formulas can be obtained from the Armenian Theory of Special Relativity as a particular case, by substituting $s = 0$ and $g = -1$.

NASA's earlier program (between 1996 and 2003 years) called "Breakthrough Propulsion Physics" failed because they didn't have correct relativistic formulas. The same happened with DARPA's "Casimir Effect Enhancement program" when trying to harness the Casimir force in a vacuum and using that energy to power a propulsion system. They didn't succeed either because of the same reason - they did not have correct quantum mechanics theory and equations.

The time is right to reopen NASA's BPP program, but this time using our everywhere existing ether momentum force.

In our humble opinion, using Armenian Theory of Special Relativity and it's promising relativistic formulas - all that work can be done within two to three years, which will bring forth the dawn of a new technological era.

That's why It is our pleasure to inform the scientific community at large, that in our main research-manuscript we have succeeded to build a mathematically solid theory of special relativity in one dimensional space and derive new transformation equations and many other new fascinating relativistic formulas, which are an unambiguous generalization of the Lorentz transformation equations and all other Lorentz relativistic formulas. Our article is the accumulation of all efforts from mathematicians and physicists to build a more general transformation equations of relativity in one dimension.

Our published manuscript creates a paradigm for advance studies in relativistic kinematics and dynamics. The crown jewel of the Armenian Theory of Special Relativity is Armenian energy and momentum formulas, which the world has never seen before. Our Armenian theory has unpredictable applications in applied physics. Such as, by manipulating the time-space numerical constants s and g (particularly in chemical or in thermal environment) we can obtain numerous mind blowing practical results, including a theoretical pointer of how to harness infinite energy from time-space continuum and how to use rest particle asymmetric momentum formula to do it.

Our manuscript would be of interest to a broad readership including those who are interested in theoretical aspects of teleportation, time travel, antigravitation, free energy and much more...

The time has come to reincarnate the ether as a universal reference medium which is not contrary to relativity theory, because for ether inertial system the asymmetric coefficient just equals zero ($s = 0$). And our theory explains all these facts and peacefully brings together followers of absolute ether theory, relativistic ether theory or followers of dark matter theory. We just need to mention that the absolute ether medium has a very complex geometric character, which has never been seen before.

Armenian Theory of Relativity differs from all other cold fusion researchers theories by not constructing some artificial formulas to explain the innumerable infinite energy experimental results. We instead succeeded on building a beautiful theory of relativity (in one dimension) and accordingly received many very important new formulas. Finally we mathematically proved the existence of universal ether inertial system and Armenian relativistic formulas need to guide all bright experimenters on the journey of how to extract infinite energy from the time-space or sub-atomic ether medium.

The time is right to say that 100 years of inquisition in physics is now over and Ether Energy Age has begun!

2. Legend of the Used Symbols

◆ Fundamental physical quantities

t x φ A m_{ζ_0} and m_{L0} m and m'	– time coordinate notation – space coordinate notation – general scalar quantity notation – general vector quantity notation – Armenian and Lorentz rest masses – masses of the moving particle m_0
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(01)

◆ Direct and reciprocal relative velocity notations

v v' u u' w w'	– velocity K' inertial system respect to the K inertial system – velocity K inertial system respect to the K' inertial system – velocity K'' inertial system respect to the K' inertial system – velocity K' inertial system respect to the K'' inertial system – velocity K'' inertial system respect to the K inertial system – velocity K inertial system respect to the K'' inertial system
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(02)

◆ Acceleration notations

a , a_{ζ} and a_L b , b_{ζ} and b_L	– accelerations of the particle in the K inertial system – accelerations of the particle in the K' inertial system
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(03)

◆ Derived physical quantities

\mathcal{L}_{ζ} and \mathcal{L}_L E_{ζ} and E_L P_{ζ} and P_L F_{ζ} and F_L E_G and P_G $\hat{\xi}_{\zeta}$ and $\hat{\xi}_L$ \hat{h}_{ζ} and \hat{h}_L	– Armenian and Lorentz Lagrangian notations – Armenian and Lorentz energy notations – Armenian and Lorentz momentum notations – Armenian and Lorentz force notations – Galilean energy and momentum notations – Armenian and Lorentz transformation matrixes – Armenian and Lorentz mirroring matrixes
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(04)

◆ Mirror reflection notations for physical quantities

\bar{t} \bar{x} $\bar{w} \equiv w'$ $\bar{\varphi}$ \bar{A} \bar{a} , \bar{a}_{ζ} and \bar{a}_L \bar{F}_{ζ} and \bar{F}_L \bar{E}_{ζ} and \bar{E}_L \bar{P}_{ζ} and \bar{P}_L	– mirror reflection of the time quantity t – mirror reflection of the space quantity x – mirror velocity equals reciprocal velocity – mirror reflection of the scalar quantity φ – mirror reflection of the vector quantity A – mirror reflections of the accelerations a , a_{ζ} and a_L – mirror reflections of the forces F_{ζ} and F_L – mirror reflections of the energies E_{ζ} and E_L – mirror reflections of the momentums P_{ζ} and P_L
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(05)

3. Comparison Armenian and Lorentz Relativistic Formulas

Time-Space Mirror Transformation Equations (1.8 – 15, 17)¹, (12)²

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$\begin{cases} \vec{t} = t + \frac{1}{c}sx \\ \vec{x} = -x \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \vec{t} = t \\ \vec{x} = -x \end{cases}$

(06)

Time-Space Transformation Equations Between Moving Inertial Systems (1.8 – 25)¹, (4)²

◆ *Direct transformations*

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$\begin{cases} t' = \gamma_z(v) \left[(1 + s \frac{v}{c})t + g \frac{v}{c^2}x \right] \\ x' = \gamma_z(v)(x - vt) \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} t' = \gamma_L(v) \left(t - \frac{v}{c^2}x \right) \\ x' = \gamma_L(v)(x - vt) \end{cases}$

(07)

◆ *Inverse transformations*

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$\begin{cases} t = \gamma_z(v') \left[\left(1 + s \frac{v'}{c} \right)t' + g \frac{v'}{c^2}x' \right] \\ x = \gamma_z(v')(x' - v't') \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} t = \gamma_L(v') \left(t' - \frac{v'}{c^2}x' \right) \\ x = \gamma_L(v')(x' - v't') \end{cases}$

(08)

General Scalar-Vector (φ, A) Mirror Transformation Equations (<1 – 16)¹

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$\begin{cases} \vec{\varphi} = \varphi + sA \\ \vec{A} = -A \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \vec{\varphi} = \varphi \\ \vec{A} = -A \end{cases}$

(09)

General Scalar-Vector (φ, A) Transformation Equations Between Moving Inertial Systems (<1 – 17)¹

◆ *Direct transformations*

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$\begin{cases} \varphi' = \gamma_z(v) \left[\left(1 + s \frac{v}{c} \right)\varphi + g \frac{v}{c}A \right] \\ A' = \gamma_z(v) \left(A - \frac{v}{c}\varphi \right) \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \varphi' = \gamma_L(v) \left(\varphi - \frac{v}{c}A \right) \\ A' = \gamma_L(v) \left(A - \frac{v}{c}\varphi \right) \end{cases}$

(10)

◆ *Inverse transformations*

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$\begin{cases} \varphi = \gamma_z(v') \left[\left(1 + s \frac{v'}{c} \right)\varphi' + g \frac{v'}{c}A' \right] \\ A = \gamma_z(v') \left(A' - \frac{v'}{c}\varphi' \right) \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \varphi = \gamma_L(v') \left(\varphi' - \frac{v'}{c}A' \right) \\ A = \gamma_L(v') \left(A' - \frac{v'}{c}\varphi' \right) \end{cases}$

(11)

Mirror Transformation Matrixes (1.12 – 8)¹

<u>Armenian mirroring matrix</u>	and	<u>Lorentz mirroring matrix</u>
$\hat{h}_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$		$\hat{h}_L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(12)

General Scalar-Vector (φ, A) **Relative Movement Transformation Matrixes** (1.12 – 7)¹

<u>Armenian transformation matrix</u>	and	<u>Lorentz transformation matrix</u>
$\hat{\xi}_z = \gamma_z(v) \begin{bmatrix} 1 + s \frac{v}{c} & g \frac{v}{c} \\ -\frac{v}{c} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \gamma_z(v') \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -g \frac{v'}{c} \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 1 + s \frac{v'}{c} \end{bmatrix}$		$\hat{\xi}_L = \gamma_L(v) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{v}{c} \\ -\frac{v}{c} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(13)

Relation Between Reciprocal and Direct Relative Velocities (1.7 – 10, 11)¹, (5)²

<u>Armenian relations</u>	and	<u>Lorentz relation</u>
$\begin{cases} v' = -\frac{v}{1 + s \frac{v}{c}} \\ v = -\frac{v'}{1 + s \frac{v'}{c}} \end{cases}$		$v' = -v$

(14)

For both relations in (14) true the following transformation:

$$(v')' = v \quad (15)$$

Gamma Function Formulas (1.9 – 30)¹, (6)²

<u>Armenian gamma functions</u>	and	<u>Lorentz gamma function</u>
$\begin{cases} \gamma_z(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} > 0 \\ \gamma_z(v') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + s \frac{v'}{c} + g \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} > 0 \end{cases}$		$\gamma_L(v') = \gamma_L(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} > 0$

(16)

Gamma Functions Properties (1.9 – 31, 32)¹, (7)²

<u>Armenian properties</u>	and	<u>Lorentz properties</u>
$\begin{cases} v' \gamma_z(v') = -v \gamma_z(v) \\ \gamma_z(v') = \gamma_z(v) \left(1 + s \frac{v}{c}\right) > 0 \\ \gamma_z(v') \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}s \frac{v'}{c}\right) = \gamma_z(v) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}s \frac{v}{c}\right) \end{cases}$		$\begin{cases} v' \gamma_L(v') = -v \gamma_L(v) \\ \gamma_L(v') = \gamma_L(v) > 0 \end{cases}$

(17)

Invariant Interval Formulas (1.9 – 40)¹, (8)²

<u>Armenian interval formula</u>	\Rightarrow	$b^2 = (ct')^2 + s(ct')x' + gx'^2 = (ct)^2 + s(ct)x + gx^2 > 0$
<u>Lorentz interval formula</u>	\Rightarrow	$b^2 = (ct')^2 - x'^2 = (ct)^2 - x^2 > 0$

(18)

Addition of Velocities and Gamma Function Transformations (1.7 – 29, 31)¹, (10)²

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations	
$w = u \oplus v = \frac{u + v + s \frac{vu}{c}}{1 - g \frac{vu}{c^2}}$	and	$w = u \oplus v = \frac{u + v}{1 + \frac{vu}{c^2}}$
$\gamma_z(w) = \gamma_z(v)\gamma_z(u)\left(1 - g \frac{vu}{c^2}\right)$		$\gamma_L(w) = \gamma_L(v)\gamma_L(u)\left(1 + \frac{vu}{c^2}\right)$

(19)

Subtraction of Velocities and Gamma Function Transformations (1.7 – 30, 31)¹, (10)²

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations	
$u = w \ominus v = \frac{w - v}{1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{vw}{c^2}}$	and	$u = w \ominus v = \frac{w - v}{1 - \frac{vw}{c^2}}$
$\gamma_z(u) = \gamma_z(v)\gamma_z(w)\left(1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{vw}{c^2}\right)$		$\gamma_L(u) = \gamma_L(v)\gamma_L(w)\left(1 - \frac{vw}{c^2}\right)$

(20)

Time and Length Changes Respect K Inertial System (1.13 – 9, 11)¹, (9)²

Armenian changes	Lorentz changes	
$t = \gamma_z(v)t_0 = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	and	$t = \gamma_L(v)t_0 = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
$l = \frac{l_0}{\gamma_z(v)} = l_0 \sqrt{1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$		$l = \frac{l_0}{\gamma_L(v)} = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$

(21)

Time and Length Changes Respect K' Inertial System (1.13 – 9, 11)¹, (9)²

Armenian changes	Lorentz changes	
$t' = \gamma_z(v')t_0 = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 + s \frac{v'}{c} + g \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$	and	$t' = \gamma_L(v)t_0 = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
$l' = \frac{l_0}{\gamma_z(v')} = l_0 \sqrt{1 + s \frac{v'}{c} + g \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$		$l' = \frac{l_0}{\gamma_L(v)} = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$

(22)

Surpluses (Residues) of the Time and Length Changes (1.13 – 10, 12)¹

Armenian surpluses	Lorentz surpluses	
$(\Delta t)_z = t' - t = s \frac{v}{c} t = -s \frac{v'}{c} t'$	and	$(\Delta t)_L = 0$
$(\Delta l)_z = l - l' = s \frac{v}{c} l' = -s \frac{v'}{c} l$		$(\Delta l)_L = 0$

(23)

Accelerations Mirror Transformation Equations (<2 – 3)¹

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformation	
$\vec{a} = -\frac{1}{\left(1 + s \frac{w}{c}\right)^3} a$	and	$\vec{a} = -a$
$a = -\frac{1}{\left(1 + s \frac{w'}{c}\right)^3} \vec{a}$		

(24)

Acceleration Transformation Equations Between Moving Inertial Systems (ζ 2 – 5)¹, (16)²

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$b = \frac{1}{\gamma_{\zeta}^3(v) \left(1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{vw}{c^2} \right)^3} a$	$b = \frac{1}{\gamma_L^3(v) \left(1 - \frac{vw}{c^2} \right)^3} a$
$a = \frac{1}{\gamma_{\zeta}^3(v) \left(1 - g \frac{vu}{c^2} \right)^3} b$	$a = \frac{1}{\gamma_L^3(v) \left(1 + \frac{vu}{c^2} \right)^3} b$

and

(25)

New Accelerations Definitions (ζ 2 – 7)¹, (17)²

Armenian accelerations	Lorentz accelerations
$\begin{cases} a_{\zeta} = \gamma_{\zeta}^3(w)a = \gamma_{\zeta}^3(u)b \\ \vec{a}_{\zeta} = -\gamma_{\zeta}^3(w')\vec{a} = -\gamma_{\zeta}^3(u')\vec{b} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} a_L = \gamma_L^3(w)a = \gamma_L^3(u)b \\ \vec{a}_L = -\gamma_L^3(w')\vec{a} = -\gamma_L^3(u')\vec{b} \end{cases}$

and

(26)

New Accelerations Properties (ζ 2 – 8)¹

Armenian properties	Lorentz properties
$\begin{cases} \vec{a}_{\zeta} = -a_{\zeta} \\ \vec{a}_{\zeta} = a_{\zeta} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \vec{a}_L = -a_L \\ \vec{a}_L = a_L \end{cases}$

and

(27)

Lagrangian Functions For Free Moving Particle (ζ 2 – 22, 23)¹, (18)²

Armenian Lagrangian	Lorentz Lagrangian
$\mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(w) = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + s \frac{w}{c} + g \frac{w^2}{c^2}}$	$\mathcal{L}_L(w) = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}$

and

(28)

Lagrangian Functions Mirror Transformation Equations (ζ 2 – 25)¹

Armenian transformations	Lorentz transformations
$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(w') = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(w)}{1 + s \frac{w}{c}} \\ \mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(w) = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(w')}{1 + s \frac{w'}{c}} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_L(w') = \mathcal{L}_L(w) \\ \mathcal{L}_L(w) = \mathcal{L}_L(w') \end{cases}$

and

(29)

Lagrangian Function Transformation Equations Between Moving Inertial Systems (ζ 2 – 26)¹

Armenian Transformations	Lorentz Transformations
$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(u) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{vw}{c^2}} \mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(w) \\ \mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(w) = \frac{\sqrt{1 + s \frac{v}{c} + g \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 - g \frac{vu}{c^2}} \mathcal{L}_{\zeta}(u) \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_L(u) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{vw}{c^2}} \mathcal{L}_L(w) \\ \mathcal{L}_L(w) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 + \frac{vu}{c^2}} \mathcal{L}_L(u) \end{cases}$

and

(30)

Free Moving Particle Energy and Momentum Formulas (ζ 2 – 27)¹, (19)²

(The Crown Jewel of the Armenian Theory of Relativity)

Armenian formulas	Lorentz formulas
$E_\zeta(w) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}s\frac{w}{c}}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w}{c} + g\frac{w^2}{c^2}}} m_0 c^2$ $P_\zeta(w) = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}s + g\frac{w}{c}}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w}{c} + g\frac{w^2}{c^2}}} m_0 c$	and $E_L(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} m_0 c$ $P_L(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} m_0 w$

(31)

Energy and Momentum Transformation Equations Between Moving Inertial Systems (ζ 2 – 32)¹, (24)²

◆ Direct transformations

Armenian transformations	Lorentz Transformations
$E'_\zeta = \gamma_\zeta(v)(E_\zeta - vP_\zeta)$ $P'_\zeta = \gamma_\zeta(v)\left[\left(1 + s\frac{v}{c}\right)P_\zeta + g\frac{v}{c^2}E_\zeta\right]$	and $E'_L = \gamma_L(v)(E_L - vP_L)$ $P'_L = \gamma_L(v)\left(P_L - \frac{v}{c^2}E_L\right)$

(32)

◆ Inverse Transformations

Armenian transformations	Lorentz Transformations
$E_\zeta = \gamma_\zeta(v')\left(E'_\zeta - v'P'_\zeta\right)$ $P_\zeta = \gamma_\zeta(v')\left[\left(1 + s\frac{v'}{c}\right)P'_\zeta + g\frac{v'}{c^2}E'_\zeta\right]$	and $E_L = \gamma_L(v)\left(E'_L + vP'_L\right)$ $P_L = \gamma_L(v)\left(P'_L + \frac{v}{c^2}E'_L\right)$

(33)

Invariant (or Full) Energy-Momentum Formulas (ζ 2 – 33)¹, (25)²

◆ Armenian invariant energy-momentum formula

$$\left(P_\zeta\right)^2 + sP_\zeta\left(\frac{E_\zeta}{c}\right) + g\left(\frac{E_\zeta}{c}\right)^2 = \left(P'_\zeta\right)^2 + sP'_\zeta\left(\frac{E'_\zeta}{c}\right) + g\left(\frac{E'_\zeta}{c}\right)^2 = (g - \frac{1}{4}s^2)(m_0 c)^2 \geq 0$$
(34)

◆ Lorentz invariant energy-momentum formula

$$\left(\frac{E_L}{c}\right)^2 - (P_L)^2 = \left(\frac{E'_L}{c}\right)^2 - (P'_L)^2 = (m_0 c)^2 > 0$$
(35)

Energy and Momentum Mirror Reflection Formulas (ζ 2 – 28)¹

Armenian formulas	Lorentz formulas
$\bar{E}_\zeta = E_\zeta$ $\bar{P}_\zeta + P_\zeta = -s\frac{1}{c}E_\zeta$	and $\bar{E}_L = E_L$ $\bar{P}_L + P_L = 0$

(36)

Time and length change formulas in (21) and (22) was derived in our manuscript, therefore they're correct. We have not yet succeeded in deriving the correct formula for representing a moving particles mass change, therefore we need to decide which formula of mass change is a more proper choice, until we find the way to derive it or make an experiment to find the right formula. There are three logical choices: first choice is to go the legacy relativity way and the other two choices follows directly from the Armenian energy and momentum formulas. All those three choices can be seen below:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 1) \text{ Legacy relativity way} & \Rightarrow & m = \gamma_{\zeta}(w)m_0 \\ 2) \quad E_{\zeta} = mc^2 & \Rightarrow & m = \frac{E_{\zeta}}{c^2} = \gamma_{\zeta}(w)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}s\frac{w}{c}\right)m_0 \\ 3) \quad P_{\zeta} = mw & \Rightarrow & m = \frac{P_{\zeta}}{w} = -\gamma_{\zeta}(w)\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}s + g\frac{w}{c}}{\frac{w}{c}}\right)m_0 \end{array} \right. \quad (37)$$

We need to analyze these three choices separately and then calculate the mass surpluses for these three cases. For legacy relativity, all these three cases coincide with each other and therefore, there is no contradiction at all.

Mass Changes Respect K and K' Inertial Systems (1.13 – 13, 14)¹, (9)²

1. First choice

Armenian changes of the moving mass m_0

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w}{c} + g\frac{w^2}{c^2}}} \\ m' = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w'}{c} + g\frac{w'^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{and}$$

Lorentz changes of the moving mass m_0

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} \\ m' = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w'^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (38)$$

Surpluses of the mass for this case

Armenian surplus

$$(\Delta m)_{\zeta} = m' - m = s\frac{w}{c}m = -s\frac{w'}{c}m' \quad \text{and} \quad (\Delta m)_L = m' - m = 0 \quad (39)$$

2. Second choice

Armenian changes of the moving mass m_0

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}s\frac{w}{c}}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w}{c} + g\frac{w^2}{c^2}}}m_0 \\ m' = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}s\frac{w'}{c}}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w'}{c} + g\frac{w'^2}{c^2}}}m_0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{and}$$

Lorentz changes of the moving mass m_0

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} \\ m' = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w'^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (40)$$

Surpluses of the mass changes for this case

Armenian surplus

$$(\Delta m)_{\zeta} = m' - m = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (\Delta m)_L = m' - m = 0 \quad (41)$$

3. Third choice

Armenian changes of the moving mass m_0

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = -\frac{\left(\frac{c}{w}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}s + g\frac{w}{c}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w}{c} + g\frac{w^2}{c^2}}}m_0 \\ m' = -\frac{\left(\frac{c}{w'}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}s + g\frac{w'}{c}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + s\frac{w'}{c} + g\frac{w'^2}{c^2}}}m_0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{and}$$

Lorentz changes of the moving mass m_0

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} \\ m' = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w'^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (42)$$

Surpluses of the mass changes for this case

<u>Armenian surplus</u>		<u>Lorentz surplus</u>
$(\Delta m)_\zeta = m' - m = \gamma_\zeta(w) \left(1 + s \frac{w}{c}\right) \frac{\frac{1}{2}s + (\frac{1}{2}s^2 - g) \frac{w}{c}}{\frac{w}{c}} m_0$	and	$(\Delta m)_L = m' - m = 0$

(43)

The mass of the moving particle is not an important quantity anymore. The more important quantity becomes the particle's rest mass m_0 which has a real physical meaning. In Armenian Theory of Special Relativity we also define a new rest mass quantity, which is more general and can also have a negative value as well, just like a particle's charge.

Rest Mass Formulas ($\zeta 2 - 9$)¹, (21)²

<u>Armenian rest mass</u>		<u>Lorentz rest mass</u>
$m_{\zeta 0} = -(g - \frac{1}{4}s^2)m_0 \leq 0$	and	$m_{L0} = m_0 > 0$

(44)

Force Formulas ($\zeta 2 - 7, 10$)¹, (26)²

<u>Armenian force formula</u>		<u>Lorentz force formula</u>
$\begin{cases} F_\zeta = -(g - \frac{1}{4}s^2)m_0\gamma_\zeta^3(w)a = m_{\zeta 0}a_\zeta \\ \vec{F}_\zeta = -(g - \frac{1}{4}s^2)m_0\gamma_\zeta^3(w')\vec{a} = m_{\zeta 0}\vec{a}_\zeta \end{cases}$	and	$\begin{cases} F_L = m_0\gamma_L^3(w)a = m_0a_L \\ \vec{F}_L = m_0\gamma_L^3(w')\vec{a} = m_0\vec{a}_L \end{cases}$

(45)

Force Transformation Formulas Between Moving Inertial Systems ($\zeta 2 - 40$)¹, (27)²

<u>Preserved Newton's laws</u>	<u>Armenian formulas</u>	<u>Lorentz formulas</u>	
$\begin{cases} \text{Newton's second law} \\ \text{Newton's third law} \end{cases}$	$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_\zeta = F'_\zeta \\ \vec{F}_\zeta = -F_\zeta \end{cases}$	and	$\begin{cases} F_L = F'_L \\ \vec{F}_L = -F_L \end{cases}$

(46)

Rest Particle Energy and Momentum Formulas Progress Chronicle (very important!) (22)²

<u>Galilean formulas</u>	<u>Lorentz formulas</u>	<u>Armenian formulas</u>
$\begin{cases} E_G(0) = 0 \\ P_G(0) = 0 \end{cases}$	$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_L(0) = m_0c^2 \checkmark \\ P_L(0) = 0 \end{cases}$	$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_\zeta(0) = m_0c^2 \checkmark \\ P_\zeta(0) = -\frac{1}{2}sm_0c \times \end{cases}$

(47)

✓ - This rest particle energy formula gives us nuclear power.

✗ - This rest particle momentum formula is the Armenium formula - gift to humanity as a clean and free energy source.

Range of Velocities of Moving Particle in the Armenian Theory of Relativity (1.11 – 79)¹, (13, 14, 15)²

$g \setminus s$	$s < 0$	$s = 0$	$s > 0$
$g < 0$	$0 < w < w_0$	$0 < w < c\sqrt{-\frac{1}{g}}$	$0 < w < w_0$
$g = 0$	$0 < w < -\frac{1}{s}c$	$0 < w < \infty$	$0 < w < \infty$
$0 < g < (\frac{1}{2}s)^2$	$0 < w < -\frac{1}{s}c$	$0 < w < \infty$	$0 < w < \infty$
$g \geq (\frac{1}{2}s)^2$	$0 < w < -\frac{1}{s}c$	$0 < w < \infty$	$0 < w < \infty$

(48)

4. Conclusions

As you can see from the above comparisons of Armenian and Lorentz relativistic formulas, Armenian relativistic formulas is full of asymmetry, which is in every single formula because of coefficient asymmetry s and that asymmetry is the essence and exciting part of the Armenian Theory of Relativity. Therefore we define a brand new geometrical space - Armenian Space to satisfy Armenian Theory of Special Relativity, with very strange properties in three dimensions, such as:

$$\vec{i}_\alpha \cdot \vec{i}_\beta \neq \vec{i}_\beta \cdot \vec{i}_\alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{i}_\alpha \times \vec{i}_\alpha = s_\alpha \vec{i}_\alpha \quad (49)$$

Let's start analyzing the crown jewel of the Armenian Theory of Relativity - the Armenian energy and momentum formulas (31). Then we find out that the free moving particle with velocity w in the inertial system K has the following three extreme situations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 1) \text{ moving particle's velocity equals zero} & - & w = 0 \\ 2) \text{ moving particle's energy equals zero} & - & E_\zeta(w) = 0 \\ 3) \text{ moving particle's momentum equals zero} & - & P_\zeta(w) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (50)$$

For these three cases (50) the particle has different velocities and accordingly, using (16), we have three different values of Armenian gamma function as shown below:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 1) w = 0 & \Rightarrow & \gamma_\zeta(0) = 1 \\ 2) w = -\frac{2}{s}c = w_1 & \Rightarrow & \gamma_\zeta(w_1) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}s}{\sqrt{g - \frac{1}{4}s^2}} \\ 3) w = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{s}{g}c = w_2 & \Rightarrow & \gamma_\zeta(w_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\frac{s^2}{g}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (51)$$

Therefore using the velocity and Armenian gamma function values given by (51), we can obtain from (31) the particle's Armenian energy and momentum values for these three extreme cases:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 1) E_\zeta(0) = m_0c^2 & \text{and} & P_\zeta(0) = -\frac{1}{2}sm_0c \\ 2) E_\zeta(w_1) = 0 & \text{and} & P_\zeta(w_1) = \left(\sqrt{g - \frac{1}{4}s^2}\right)m_0c \\ 3) E_\zeta(w_2) = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}\frac{s^2}{g}}\right)m_0c^2 & \text{and} & P_\zeta(w_2) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (52)$$

How can we explain all of these strange results, which is unthinkable from the legacy physics point of view? What is really the physical meanings of the following three cases?

- 1) When a particle is resting in the inertial system K ($w = 0$), but particle still has a momentum.
- 2) When a particle is moving at velocity w_1 with respect to the inertial system K , but it's energy equals zero.
- 3) When particle moves with respect to the inertial system K at velocity w_2 , but this time it's momentum equal zero.

Most physicists today would view all of these bizarre results - straight results of the Armenian Theory of Relativity, as complete madness and they will say that all these facts would bring the end of physics as we know it.

Till now due to extreme dogmatism, the properties of time-space asymmetry and all physical quantities asymmetric transformations are never "officially" studied. The role of symmetry violations in physics is not understood by physicists.

That is where the Armenian Theory of Special Relativity comes to play, which explains all of these "impossible violations" and brings to question all physical laws of legacy hard science and demands a revision under these remarkable new circumstances.

For example, in the first case - the velocity of the particle equals zero, which means that the particle is at rest in the inertial system K , but the same particle still has momentum which is dependent on coefficient s . There is only one logical explanation - that there exists an ether medium and that the ether is silently dragging the particle back in the opposite direction of the movement inertial system K . We can harness infinite energy from that rest particle's momentum just as we are harnessing energy from the wind using a windmill.

In the same manner we can explain the third case, but the second case is a bit of a challenge.

Reference

- [1] R. Nazaryan, H. Nazaryan, Armenian Theory of Special Relativity, Yerevan State University, Uniprint, 2013
- [2] R. Nazaryan, H. Nazaryan, Infinite Energy, Vol. 20, Issue 115, Pages 40-42 (2014)